

Imperialism

When a strong country takes over a weaker nation either economically, politically, or militarily

US Imperialism Factors

economic competition with countries - moral superiority - political and military competition

Open Door Policy

Agreement with China securing trade for all signing countries

Boxer Rebellion

Response by secret societies in China to the Open Door Policy - Unsuccessful

Russo-Japanese War

War between Russia and Japan - Japan was winning at great expense- Teddy Roosevelt helped to negotiate the end

Panama Canal

Begun during Teddy Roosevelt and completed under Taft - shortened travel time - connected Atlantic and Pacific

De Lome Letter

Letter written by Spanish Ambassador calling McKinley "weak"

Platt Amendment

Added to the Cuban constitution at the US request to establish the relationship between countries

Thomasites

group of
Americans sent to
the Philippines to
help with education
there

Roosevelt Corollary

extension of the Monroe
Doctrine - Used by
Teddy Roosevelt to
keep Europe out of
affairs in Latin America

Remember the Maine

rally cry to get
the US to
declare war on
Spain

Needed to
make the US a
Major Naval
Power

1. acquire land in the Caribbean and Pacific
2. build a modern fleet
3. canal across the Isthmus of Panama

US Aquisitions
from Spanish
American War

Puerto Rico,
Guam and
Philippines

USS
Maine

One of the new US
steel hulled curisers
- exploded off the
coast of Cuba - US
blames Spain

Yellow
Journalism

taking a story
and
exaggerating it

Rough
Riders

volunteer cavalry
- Teddy
successfully led
this group up San
Juan Hill

Dollar Diplomacy

Taft's policy of using US government money to guarantee loans made to foreign countries by US Business men

Cuba

US got involved in Spanish American War to fight for its independence - became a US protectorate

George Dewey

Sailed in to Manila Bay to take over the Philippines at the start of the Spanish American War

Philippines

US paid Spain \$20 million to own the territory